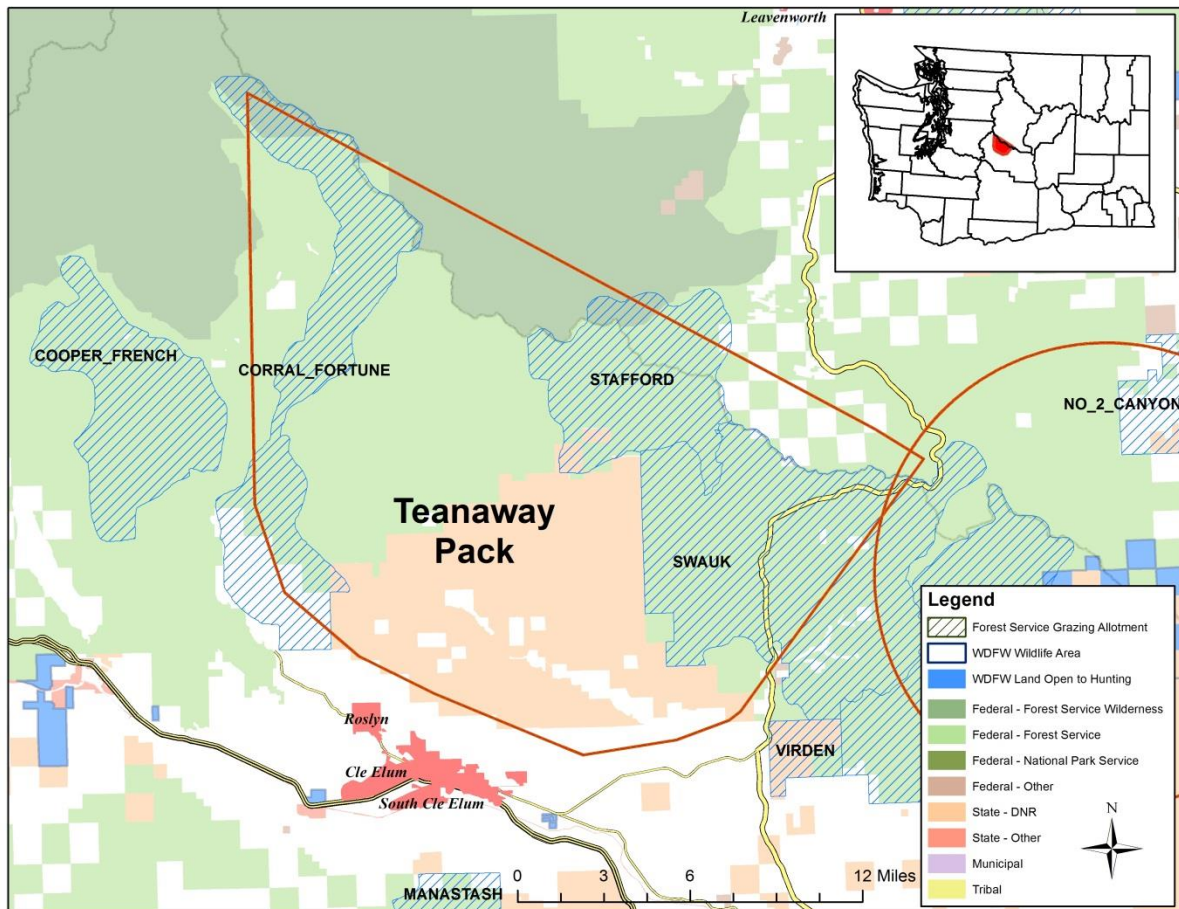


# Teanaway

Latest Revision Date: August 18, 2015

## 1. Pack Location



## 2. Pack Information

2014 minimum number of wolves: WDFW confirmed 4 wolves in December 2014, but there could be as many as 6 based on pup count from 2014. Camera data from summer of 2015 documented 5 individual wolves in the pack.

Number of radioed individuals and type of collar: Three, including one male and one female yearling, each with GPS collars, and the breeding male with a VHF collar.

Summer trapping plans: With three collars, there are no plans for trapping this summer.

General denning area known (yes/no): Den location from past years known. No evidence of breeding and/or denning in 2015.

### **3. Wolf-Livestock Conflict**

Pack's conflict history: One interaction left a sheep dog injured on August 24, 2011. No other known conflict incidents. One yearling domestic cow was killed by the Teanaway Pack on or around July 12, 2015.

Knowledge of allotments/producers/grazing practices in area: Most large producers have current Damage Prevention Agreements with WDFW. Some smaller producers do not. Some medium-sized producers have chosen not to enter into agreements at this time. Some hobby farms have agreements, but most do not.

Outreach with producers (leading up to turn out; plans for check ins throughout summer):

- WDFW communicates with producers with WDFW Damage Prevention Agreements whenever new or potential wolf sightings occur in their area.
- Producers with agreements are asked about turnout dates and locations.
- Producers with agreements have daily or weekly check in with range riders and Conflict Specialist.

Number of Damage Prevention Cooperative Agreements with livestock producers: There are currently 4 active agreements, with 4 others pending.

Number of data sharing agreements with producers/counties: Two Teanaway producers have a formal data-sharing agreement in place. No county agreement has been requested.

Plans for verbal communication of wolf locations to area producers: Similar to last year, during the blackout period when wolf locations are not shared via the online application, whenever cattle and wolves are in close proximity the Conflict Specialist shares wolf locations with the operators' range riders by phone. Range riders communicate back to WDFW when cattle move to other areas. During the data sharing period, operator's range rider monitors wolf and livestock locations.

Approaches for sanitation: Producers are following the guidelines in their agreements.

Range rider/human presence:

- Range riders employed by operators are in place and understand both the grazing areas and the livestock using those areas. They are also in close contact with livestock owners/producers, and have a strong record of preventing wolf and livestock conflicts in the Teanaway and Wenatchee pack areas.
- Agency range riders from 2014 are now under the new contract, and did well last year.

Outreach to producers on WDFW lands: The Teanaway pack does not currently reside on WDFW lands where livestock grazing is authorized. It is likely that dispersing wolves and undocumented packs may use WDFW lands, but grazing plans call for basic wolf conflict prevention measures.

Other items of interest/awareness:

- A GPS-collared breeding female was killed illegally during the fall of 2014.